Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph at page 4, lines 1 through 10 with the following amended paragraph:

Fig. 1 shows a block diagram of a wireless communication system suitable for performing wireless channel allocation as defined herein;

Fig. 2 shows a prior art timing chart depicting transmission of a message and a return message;

Fig. 3 shows a timing ~~chert~~ chart depiction transmission of a message and a return message as defined herein;

Fig. 4 shows an example of message transmission via the wireless communication system of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 shows channel allocation and scheduling in greater detail; and

Fig. 6 shows a timing diagram of scheduling a reverse channel.

Please replace the paragraph at page 4, lines 17 through 26 with the following amended paragraph:

The subscriber access units 14a-14d are in wireless communication with a base station processor (BSP) 16 via a wireless link 26. The wireless link 26 conforms to a wireless protocol such as IS 95 or another wireless protocol which supports communication via an RF medium. The base station processor 16 is also connected to a public access network ~~18~~ 28 such as the Internet, via an internetworking gateway ~~24~~ 18. The internetworking gateway is typically a bridge, router, or other connection to a network backbone, and may be provided by a remote provider such as an Internet Services Provider (ISP). In this manner, an end user at the user PC 12 is provided a wireless connection to a public access network ~~18~~ 28 via the subscriber access unit 14 and the base station processor 16.

Please replace the paragraph at page 4 line 27 through page 5, line 9 with the following amended paragraph:

Typically, a user PC 12 sends a message over a wired link 20, such as a local area network or bus connection, to the subscriber access unit 14. The subscriber access unit sends a message via the wireless link 26 to the base station processor 16. The base station processor 16 sends the message to the public access network 28 via the internetworking gateway 18 for delivery to a remote node ~~30~~ (not shown) located on the network 28. Similarly, ~~a~~ the remote node ~~30~~ located on the network can send a message to the user PC by sending it to the base station processor 16 via the internetworking gateway ~~24~~ 18. The base station processor 16 sends the message to the subscriber access unit serving the user PC 12 via the wireless link 26. The subscriber access unit sends the message to the user PC 14 via the wired link 20. The subscriber access unit 14 and the base station processor 16 can therefore be viewed as endpoints of the wireless link 26.

Please replace the paragraph at page 8, lines 1 through 22 with the following amended paragraph:

Fig. 4 shows an example of common a web page fetch via a browser application on a user PC using staggered channel allocation. Such a web page fetch is typically in the form of packets containing data according to the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). This type of transaction typically results in many allocations of wireless channels and wireless messages as described above, as the data is manipulated according to various protocols prior to reaching the link level. Referring to Fig. 4. a user sends a web page fetch request from user PC ~~14a~~ 12a. The message is sent via the wired link 20 to the subscriber access unit 14a as shown by arrow A. The subscriber access unit receives the message and processes it for transmission to the base station processor 16 as shown by arrow B. Transmission to the base station processor 16 occurs at C, via the wireless link 26, and includes a series of wireless messages corresponding to the channel allocation described above with respect to Fig. 3. At D the wireless messages are reassembled, and sent to an internetworking gateway 18 via wired link 24. The internetworking gateway

sends the HTML fetch to a remote node via the Internet 28, shown by arrow E. Arrow F denotes the requested HTML page returned from the remote node. The base station processor 16 receives the HTML page via the wired link 24, and processes it for transmission to the subscriber access unit 14. As above, transmission to the subscriber access units occurs via wireless messages over wireless channels allocated ~~as above~~ as described above with respect to Fig. 3, as shown by arrow H. The subscriber access unit reassembles the wireless messages into the HTML page, as shown by arrow I, and sends the HTML page to the user PC 12a, as shown by arrow J.

Please replace the paragraph at page 8, line 23 through page 9, line 5 with the following amended paragraph:

The wireless channels described above typically transport messages according to a wireless protocol, and contain wireless ~~packed~~ packet framing information. By way of example, the wireless packet framing information may be that described in Patent Cooperation Treaty Application No. WO99/44341 entitled "Dynamic Frame Size Setting For Multichannel Transmission," published September 2, 1999, and which is hereby incorporated by reference. In that scheme, Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) encoding is used to define multiple logical channels on a given physical channel. For example, a long pseudo-random noise (PN) code sequence can be used to define multiple logical channels on a given radio frequency carrier signal. Other codes may be layered on the long PN code, such as error correction codes or optional short pseudo-random noise (PN) codes, to further define the channels and make them robust in noisy environments.

Please replace the paragraph at page 10, line 26 through page 11, line 2 with the following amended paragraph:

The manner of assignment of the time slots and radio channels is not of importance to the present invention; rather the present invention is more concerned with a particular embodiment in which a time slot 160 is scheduled in a staggered interval and assigned to the reverse link 150 following reception of a valid message on the forward link ~~40~~ 140.